

THE MADISONIAN.

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 25, 1843.

IN THOSE THINGS WHICH ARE ESSENTIAL LET THERE BE UNITY—IN NON-ESSENTIALS, LIBERTY; AND IN ALL THINGS CHARITY.—Augustin.

NO BANK—A REVENUE TARIFF—NO DISTRIBUTION—NO ABOLITIONISM—A STRICT CONSTRUCTION OF THE CONSTITUTION, AS BY JEFFERSON—NO PUBLIC DEBT—AN ECONOMICAL ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS—AND UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE WITH UNIVERSAL EDUCATION.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT IN THE WEST.

THE PUBLIC LANDS—ABOLITION.

A correspondent at Springfield, Illinois, encloses the following resolutions, introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. Dougherty, from the Committee on Internal Improvements.

"Whereas, deep and lasting interests are involved in the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, calculated to affect the interests of the west and southwestern States—whereas members of the policy adopted by the General Government, the relation of landlord and tenant must long exist between the west and whereas, for the purposes of efficient and successful action, it will become necessary to act with union and concession; and whereas, we view with deepest concern the continual increase of desertion of the slaves of our brethren of the slaveholding States, and feeling that to act with effect to check the evil, and restore to the owners of the slaves their property, there should be harmony and good understanding between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States in the valley of the Mississippi; and therefore, be it resolved, That we recommend to our brethren of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan, to meet in general convention at Jonesboro', Illinois, on the fourth day of July next, for the purpose of devising ways and means to effect these desirable objects: First, to be admitted into the Union of these United States on an equal footing in all respects with the older members of this Republic, and like them possess the right of eminent domain. Second, the best means of preventing the slaves of our brethren of the slaveholding States from their masters, and restoring such as shall desert, at convenient places, to their masters.

Resolved, That the Governor transmit copies of this preamble and resolution to the Governors of the several States abovespecified."

Our correspondent writes that the Convention will be held, when the whole subject of the public lands will be discussed, and an effort be made to unite the southwestern and western States, (the new States), in support of such propositions as may be approved. The importance of this movement cannot, at first view, be properly estimated. To do this, we should consider the strength and influence of the interests proposed to be concentrated. The proposition to concert measures to prevent the desertion of slaves, and for the convenient and speedy delivery to their masters, coming as it does from a non-slaveholding State, will be received by the slaveholding States as an earnest that the People of Illinois are sensible of the value of the Union, and that the northwestern and southwestern States have a common interest and mutual dependence on each other, requiring of them acts of good neighborhood. This will make it easy for them to act together on all other questions affecting their common interests.

The resolutions relate to runaway slaves and to the public lands; but it is obvious that the domestic and foreign trade of the Western and Southern States, and a system of internal improvement auxiliary thereto, are but parts of the same questions. The products of these States are so diversified by climate and position as to render an exchange indispensable to their mutual prosperity; and experience has taught them that whatever cause affects the interests and prosperity of one, affects, nearly in like manner, the prosperity of the other.

An intelligent Convention met for the purpose of discussing these great questions, must have an important bearing on the future legislation of Congress, and control the subject of the public lands.

The propositions theretofore submitted in relation to the public lands are—
1st. That now presented by these resolutions, that the new States are entitled to be admitted into the Federal Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatsoever, and of consequence have the right of eminent domain, which places the title to all vacant lands in the State by virtue of its sovereignty as an independent State.

This question was ably discussed some twenty years ago by Governor Edwards in his message to the Legislature of Illinois, and has many advocates in the new States, who, alarmed at Mr. Cass Johnson's proposition to defraud the new States of their interest in these lands, secured to them by the treaty of cession, as heretofore construed, even by those opposed to this claim of the new States, will now come forward with an energy that cannot fail to result in the ultimate seizure of the public lands by the new States, should Congress adopt Mr. Johnson's scheme for distribution.

The next is Mr. Calhoun's proposition to sell the vacant lands to the States in which they are situated, for sixty-five per cent. of the gross amount of sales. This proposition that the States shall defray all the expenses of surveys, of extinguishing the Indian title and of sale, and requires that sixty-five per cent. of the amount of sales be paid over to the United States, as the condition on which the purchaser can obtain a valid title, leaving to the States thirty-five per cent. out of which all expenses whatsoever are to be defrayed. Mr. Calhoun urged this measure as a compromise, as a means of quieting the claims of, and preventing dissatisfaction in the new States, and of securing to the United States a sum equal or nearly equal to what would be received under the present system, while it would withdraw from the Federal Government the patronage, and relieve Congress from the legislation which, under the present system, so injuriously affects the public interests.

The next proposition is that submitted by Mr. Clay for distributing the entire proceeds of the sales of the public lands among all the States in the ratio of their respective representation in Congress. Mr. Clay and his partisans assailed Mr. Calhoun's measure as a bid for the electoral votes of the new States. Mr. Clay is no half way man, and, therefore, his bid takes in the old as well as the new States. Mr. Calhoun proposed to sell to the new States for a fair

price. Mr. Clay proposes to give the land without money and without price.

The next proposition is Mr. Cass Johnson's plan to issue a three per cent. Government stock to the amount of \$200,000,000, to be distributed among all the States in the proportion of their representation in Congress. As this representation is in the proportion of the present population, it may be well to see how this distribution will affect the relative interests of the several States. We, therefore, give from the American Almanac a table showing the population, in 1840, in each of the States and Territories, to the square mile; by making an allowance for the Senators, this table will enable the reader to estimate the ratio, per square mile, of distribution to each State.

State.	Population to the sq. mile.	Rate of Distribution per sq. mile.
Massachusetts,	98.3	\$98.30
Rhode Island,	81.2	81.20
Connecticut,	65	65.00
New York,	52.7	52.70
New Jersey,	44.8	44.80
Pennsylvania,	39.1	39.10
Ohio,	38.8	38.80
Delaware,	33.6	33.60
Maryland,	29.9	29.90
New Hampshire,	28.6	28.60
Vermont,	21.2	21.20
South Carolina,	20.7	20.70
Tennessee,	19.3	19.30
Virginia,	18.5	18.50
Indiana,	18.5	18.50
Maine,	15.3	15.30
Alabama,	12.8	12.80
Georgia,	11.1	11.10
Kentucky,	9.1	9.10
Illinois,	9.1	9.10
Mississippi,	7.3	7.30
Louisiana,	6	6.00
Missouri,	5.3	5.30
Michigan,	1.7	1.70
Arkansas,	1.2	1.20
Florida,	2	2.00
Iowa,	2	2.00
District of Columbia,	437.1	437.10

It is easy to prove that the sales of public lands will not, in one hundred years to come, equal the sum of \$200,000,000 and interest.—This table shows the ratio of the proposed distribution of the entire proceeds of the public lands. Can any one believe that the Western and Southern States will consent that Massachusetts shall receive \$98.30 to the square mile, while there is given to Michigan \$5.30, to Wisconsin thirty cents, to Iowa twenty cents, to Missouri six dollars, to Arkansas one dollar and seventy cents? By reference to the table it will be seen that the States to be represented in the proposed Convention will have a deep interest in resisting Mr. Johnson's plan of distribution.

There is another proposition for the application of the proceeds of the public lands, which we learn will be submitted to the Convention, that is: the proposition to apply the proceeds of the public lands as a sinking fund to pay the interest and absorb the capital of an issue of Government stock, to be delivered to railroad companies, on permanent contracts for the transportation of the mails and troops and munitions of war; the interest of which to be a fair equivalent for the service to be rendered. Connected with this is Mr. Wickliffe's proposition to reduce the postage.

This proposition comes in aid of Mr. Calhoun's, and may be adopted in connexion with it; and there is a possibility of the ultimate Convention agree upon them and bring its influence to bear in their support.

The mind is lost in the contemplation of the commercial, financial, military, social and political considerations connected with the doings of the proposed assemblage. May their deliberations be regulated by a wise forbearance, and comprehensive, enlightened and patriotic views of the consequences to result therefrom.

The *Intelligencer*, No. 1—Seaton alive!—Gales, awake!—Hurrah for the "Experienced Heads."

We have been almost thrown from our propriety by reading the editorial of the "dignified" Congressional organ of the late defunct Congress, of this morning. Like Minerva, full armed and full formed from the brain of Jove, it has sprung from its wintry torpidity or inanity, into a flourishing vitality. Since the adjournment of Congress up to this hour, it has been either terror-ridden or amazed into vacancy and stupidity by the unparalleled vigor and regular steamboat operations of its faithful and ferocious ally, the chevalier Blair, who has been flourishing his "Orlando," his pet, his *Globe*, with maniacal gestures, into People's eyes. The *Intelligencer* has come to life in the following remarks:

NEW POLITICAL MOVEMENT.
The meeting of last week in the city of New York, the object of which was to present President Tyler as a candidate for re-election, has been followed by a retreat of those who got it up, of which the best that can be said is, that it was much more rapid than their advance to the position from which the retreat is made.

From the *New York Express* we learn that, on Monday night last, the Tyler Central Committee, over which Major Noah presided, held a meeting at the headquarters, Military Hall, in the Bowery; when Mr. James H. Rayson offered a resolution that the Committee should throw itself into the arms of their "Democratic brethren," the members going into their respective wards to strive, in conjunction with the Locofocos, to promote the interests of Mr. Tyler, who was an eye to the nomination to the Locofoco National Convention. The resolution was passed. After which a resolution, likewise offered by Mr. Raymond, that the committee adjourn sine die, was passed; and thus (says the *Express*) dies the Tyler party in New York.

What reception these contrite and repentant party men will meet with from the Locofoco party, we can only judge from the indications given by the leading journals of that cast of politics. It is only a few days ago that, apparently anticipating this counter-march, the *Globe*, the leader of one great division of "the party," thus denounced it:

"Mr. Tyler, and his associates in power, have nothing to expect from the DEMOCRACY, as a body. It cannot be bought, but the Arnolds in its camp can, and, through them, it may be betrayed. If, through such means, the Administration should be able to exert any efficient control in the Presidential election, it will strike a bargain with some of the aspirants embodying a personal or sectional popularity to rally upon, and will surrender every thing. It can command to secure a lodgment for itself under the new incumbent it may help into power."

Such is the uniform tenor of a number of articles, referring to this subject, which have lately appeared in the *Globe* and the *Pennsylvania*. It is plainly enough to be seen that a great conflict for ascendancy in "the party" has yet to be fought, and all the other divisions, including the Administration and its power and patronage, on the other. In that conflict blows are to be given as well as taken; and the Van Buren men reckon without their host if they suppose that they are to have it all their own way. All the divisions that the contest affords will be the bystanders.

The *New York Express* is quite facetious. We beg the *Intelligencer* to understand that the Democratic mass of the city of New York, is

the Administration party. The summer is long and it thunders more than once in the three months of summer. The storm is rising. We have been wondering why the *Globe* has had no word to say about the People's Convention at the Tabernacle. Possibly this delectable organ can have nothing to say complimentary to that meeting, and it don't like to insult six or seven thousand of the Democratic citizens of the city. But now that the *Intelligencer* has spoken, possibly the *Globe* will copy its article.

GROSS LIE UPON THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Although we have witnessed movements here and elsewhere of the enemies of President Tyler, which would prepare us for almost any demonstration of fraud and violence from the same quarter, we are free to confess that we have rarely seen in the annals of party warfare so gross and infamous a fraud as the one to which our attention has just been called, in glancing at the returns of the New Hampshire election.

The election in that State for Governor, State Legislature, and Representatives for the next Congress, took place on Tuesday, the 14th instant. The Democratic party was divided.—Governor HUBBARD was supported for re-election by one division of the party, and the Hon. JOHN H. WHITE by the other. Among the most prominent supporters of the latter, was ex-Governor HILL, the able and fearless editor of the paper published by himself and sons. The partisans of Gov. Hubbard, fearful of the influence of Mr. Hill before the People, have pursued him with a bitterness almost unexampled. And seizing upon the fact, that Mr. Hill had obtained a contract from the Post Office Department—knowing also the effect which the belief of any interference on the part of the Federal Government in their elections would have upon the sturdy yeomanry of that State, and apparently reserving their charge until the last moment, so as to preclude the possibility of refutation before the election, they published at Concord, on the 9th of March, the following outrageous LIE, which was industriously circulated all over the State.

[From the *N. H. Patriot and State Gazette*, of March 9.]

"We have several times intimated that there was collusion in the mode in which the leader of Tylerism here obtained his lucrative contracts. It seems that while others were bidding for the contract he was bidding for Tyler and Webster's favor. He was considered 'responsible' for support to a correct administration, and thus he got the favor and the contracts as an incident to the favor. The ways if a party hack are devious indeed. Who but Hill would have consented to an advertisement inviting proposals for publishing blanks, into an invitation to bid for Tyler's favor? The 'lowest bidder' meant them who would render the most service to the administration for dishonest contracts. To show that the transaction was guided by partiality and favoritism, we will give some information which we have at the highest authority from one of the bidders whose proposals were received; but before the contracts were opened, Hill was put in a new bid lower than that of the Washington firm, and the contract was conferred upon him. This was the kind of collusion by which he obtained some of the States. Sealed proposals were received; but before the contracts were adjudged, Hill was allowed to inspect and put in a new bid lower than the highest submitted."

It is stated, and we have no doubt of the fact, that on the strength of the above foul slander, hundreds of honest Democrats were induced to change their votes from White to Hubbard, les, by voting for the former, they should declare themselves to be partners in the guilt of Isaac Hill!

Now mark how a plain statement of facts shall put down this foul and nefarious slander. The law, as passed by Congress, requires that the Post Office printing shall be given to the lowest bidder, under and according to the terms proposed in the advertisement. For the wisdom or policy of this law, the Postmaster General certainly is not responsible. He is responsible, however, for a proper execution of its provisions. The bids for the printing were all received sealed. They were opened and recorded by the proper officers of the Department, and arranged for the decision of the Postmaster General. No bid was altered or changed after it had been received at the Department, and none was considered which was received after time. The firm of Martin & Heart, printers, in Washington, after their bids were opened, informed the Postmaster General that they had made a mistake in their bid, having bid too low, and desired to submit a modification of the same. This privilege was accorded to them, but with the distinct declaration that they must not consider the Postmaster General as recognizing their bid after time. Upon looking at the law, the Postmaster General came to the conclusion that he could not regard the new bid of Messrs. Martin & Heart, made after time; and before making any decision upon the bids, they were required of whether they wished their original bids to be considered, to which they responded that they did not.

A postmaster offered bids for the contracts in certain States; but his bids were not regarded upon the general policy of the law which forbids postmasters from becoming contractors for carrying the mail. The bids of this individual also contained conditions as to the description of paper to be used, which rendered them inadmissible.

With these two exceptions, every bid was considered, and the lowest bidder accepted.—By this rule, the Postmaster General was compelled to assign to Messrs. Isaac Hill & Sons, of New Hampshire, the printing for certain States, and for more than he could have desired to give to any one printing establishment, because justice to the printing craft in the different sections of the Union, would have led him to make a more equal distribution, if it could have been permitted under the act of Congress. The Postmaster General was compelled to select the lowest bidder—as such Messrs. Isaac Hill & Sons obtained the contracts for fourteen States and Territories. They put in no second bid; were not permitted to change any bid; nor had any access to the bids until they had all been opened and recorded.

Such are the facts in this case, which we have obtained on application to the Department, where the original bids and papers are all preserved, and have been shown to us; and which the Postmaster General authorizes us to say are open to the inspection of all or any who desire to see them.

CHINA.—(CONTINUED.)

NATURAL HISTORY.

Mountains.—The appearance of the country in China is generally level, yet the provinces of Yunnan, Kotscheu, Setchen, and Fokien are very mountainous, and that Tchekiang has lofty and precipitous mountains on the West.—In the province of Kiangnan is a district full of high mountains, which are also numerous in the provinces of Shensi and Shansi; but none of them appear to be known to Europeans by name.

Rivers.—The two principal rivers of China are Hon-ho and Kinsakian; the former, called the Yellow river, from its waters being discolored by the mud they bring with them, has its source among the mountains of Thibet; and, after running to the North, takes a southerly course, between the provinces of Shensi and Shansi; then verging to the West, it divides the latter province from Honan, and falls into the Yellow Sea, after a course of 2130 miles. The Kinsakian, called also the Blue river, rises near the source of the Hon-ho, and after running towards the South, diverges to the Northwest, passes the city Nankin, and falls into the Yellow Sea about 100 miles South of the Hon-ho, having traversed a course of 2200 miles. These two rivers are considered the longest in the world.

Lakes.—China contains several extensive lakes; as that of Tanten-Hu in the province of Hoquary, more than 50 leagues in circumference; and that of Payany-Hu, in the province of Keangsu, which in 30 leagues in circuit; or, according to some writers, nearly 100 leagues in length, and like the sea, has its waters frequently raised into tempestuous billows: some parts of the lake are said to petrify the fishes.

Canals.—China is intersected by a vast number of Canals, the commodiousness and length of which are incredible. The chief of them are lined with hewn stone, and are so deep as to be navigated by large vessels, and sometimes extend above a hundred miles in length. They are furnished with stone quays, and sometimes with bridges of an extraordinary construction.—These canals, and the variety on their borders, render the scenery of China highly delightful. The waters of the canals enable the inhabitants to fertilize the soil in places naturally barren.—The most renowned is the Imperial Canal, which extends from Peking to Canton, a space of about 600 leagues! (almost equal to the length of all our canals!) with only the interruption of one day's journey, over a mountain between the provinces of Quan-lung and Kiangsee.

GOVERNMENT.

The original plan of the Chinese Government was patriarchal, in almost the strictest sense of the word. Duty and obedience to the father of each family was recommended and enforced in the most rigorous manner; and the Emperor was considered as the father of the whole. Since the invasion of the Tartars, it has become an absolute monarchy, without being, however, despotic. The conquerors have prescribed, in a great measure, the fundamental principles of the present Government. The fifteen provinces of China, each of which is equivalent to a large kingdom, and all except one larger than England, viz: Tchekiang, are divided into several departments, each under the administration of a Mandarin, (answering somewhat to the Governors of our States and Territories,) subject to the Vice-roy of the province, who is himself under the Tsong-tou, or Governor-general.

In the chief town of each province are two tribunals, one for civil, the other for criminal causes—all dependent on the six sovereign courts at Peking. The first of these courts, called *Lijou*, superintends all the magistrates of the empire, and informs the Emperor of every vacancy, that the place may be immediately filled; the second, called *Hou-pou*, has the superintendence of the Finances (answering to our Secretary of the Treasury); the third named *Li-pou*, has the care of the ceremonies relative to the sacrifices, the reception of ambassadors, public festivals, &c., (answering in some respects to our Secretary of State); the fourth called *Ping-pou*, is intrusted with the War Department (answering to our Secretary of War); the fifth, denominated *Hing-pou*, is the criminal court of the whole empire, (we have none quite so extensive) but its capital sentences must be confirmed by the Emperor, (which is, in effect, merely the pardoning power exercised in capital cases by our Federal President); the sixth, called *Cong-pou*, presides over public works, the repairs of the Emperor's palaces, the temples, triumphal arches, dykes, bridges, the navy, &c. (a part of this duty belongs to our Secretary of the Navy, but the rest to various functionaries of the Government.) These courts are subdivided into several branches, but are all subordinate to the supreme council of the Emperor (something resembling the functions of our federal cabinet) which is composed of Mandarins of the first class, who hold their sittings in the Imperial presence.

There is no hereditary nobility in China, except in the family of Confucius, (their great philosopher), and the imperial house; consequently all dignities are the reward of personal merit and talent. In this respect the government is but a model of our own Republic.

The Mandarins or great officers of state, form two classes, the *Learned*, and the *Military*. The latter are divided into nine classes, to the number, it is said, of 150,000. From the two first classes are chosen the *Colao*, or Ministers of state, the officers of the sovereign courts, the Governors-general of provinces, those of the great cities, the Treasurers-general of the provinces, and the Vice-roys. To avoid all spirit of partiality, no Mandarin is allowed to hold any office in his native town or province. This is a singular, but doubtless wise precaution. All public officers are appointed for three years only, after which they undergo an examination, and are degraded or promoted to another employment, according to their desert. This seems also to be a wise rule, and even we, barbarians, might profit by the example of the Celestial Empire.

(To be continued.)

PROGRESS OF THE COALITION.

The Baltimore Patriot (Clay) of yesterday defends the *Globe* (Benton) in its leading editorial article. In the second column, it copies one of the *Globe's* most furious assaults on Mr. Cushing. Benton goes for — first, for Clay second. Blair will pledge himself to go for one and all the candidates to secure the printing.

COL. PICKENS, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

This gentleman has withdrawn from public life with the confidence of his friends and the respect of his opponents. We regret that he has taken this step at a moment when the talents and virtues of such men were needed in the councils of the country. To high talents, he unites the highest private virtues, and we have taken up our pen merely to express the hope that he will not permit himself, in the existing crisis, to loose sight of those great national interests which we foresee will be at stake in the next two years. The rabid violence of party may yet know no bound! for when we find such an outrage as has been perpetrated by the United States Senate against such men as Wise and Cushing, whose private and public characters are of the highest order, we cannot look around upon our public men, who are in the prime of life, without feeling a sincere regret to see them retire from the active scenes of politics. But we say to them, wherever they are, be of good cheer. The flag of pure Democracy, and not ultraism, will still float triumphantly at the fore! But give it, now and forever, the aid of your good right arm!!!

Kendall's Expositor inquires: "How can President Tyler do right with a Webster, a Spencer, and a Porter to advise him? Their very name is *err*." Rather too many *r's*, Mr. Kendall. But we will demonstrate the proposition. A Tyler is an excellent person to keep the roof of the edifice of state in sound condition, so that the elements shall not penetrate and damage the building. A Webster has spun a web of diplomacy which has caught the British Government in its meshes. A Spencer is calculated to be very popular with the ladies, and the ladies after all—the mothers and daughters are the mainstay of the Republic. And a Porter is one on whose broad back the burden of the People's Government may be carried in safety. Are you answered?

The Expositor seems not to have *Kend*-all the beauties of philology, or the secrets of the Cabinet.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

It has gratified us very much to perceive the enthusiastic manner in which the President's health has been drunk at almost every Irish Association in the country. Noble-spirited and gallant men, they, in their singleness of heart, are determined to do the President justice.

Mr. Robert Tyler also would seem to have made many warm friends among the sons of Ireland.

[The following paragraph is taken from the *Milton* (Pa.) Ledger, an able Democratic Buchanan paper. Thus we see the *Globe* and Mr. Benton are being hemmed in on all sides. There is no escape for them.]

SECRETARY AT WAR.

We are truly gratified to learn that Colonel JAMES MANROSE PORTER, of Eastern Port, has been promoted to the very prominent station of Secretary at War. We have never had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Mr. Porter, but we have invariably heard him described as a gentleman possessing the talents capable of filling the highest offices in the gift of the American people. We cannot conceive how President Tyler could have made a wiser or more judicious selection. The only question that can properly be asked in regard to promotion to any office should be, "Is he capable?" This seems to have been the governing motive with the President in this instance.

THE GERMAN FAIR.

MR. EDITOR: Through your useful columns, I would respectfully beg leave to commend to the patronage and liberality of our citizens, the Fair now being held in the Apollo Hall, by the Ladies of the German Church. The Church is in debt some six or seven hundred dollars, and the object of the Fair is an attempt to free the congregation from this weight of responsibility. I visited the Hall last evening, and found a large assemblage of our fair countrywomen and their families.

A fine band of music is in attendance, and the several stalls, besides being attended with beauty and attraction, invite the votary of fashion and taste.—The profuse larders groan with ham, tongues, oysters, rounds of beef, coffee à la Française, besides "Rindschmitz," and "Deutsche-huchen." In looking over the round and happy faces of many of our excellent, industrious and respectable Germans and their "Gude Vrous and Liebe Madelens," I called to mind the pristine days and unsophisticated manners of the Van Twillers, and Stuyvesants, and the good old Burgomasters of Knickerbocker's redoubtable warriors and statesmen.

"Madelchen, willst Du glücklich seyn,
Hör und ueh meine Lehren:
Glücklich machst Du Heitz allein,
Rang und Gold kanst du entbehren."
Von Hummer zu Rosenfeld, Upp. Sax'y.

Hampton & Sons have sent us Sargent's Magazine for next month—April—and the Lowell Offering, written for and edited by the Factory Girls of Lowell. The former contains a steel engraving—*Lenora*, a plate of *American Wild Flowers*, plate of Fashions (The Bridal Costume) and an etching on steel "Crossing the Brook." Among the best articles are—"A sketch of Lady Bulwer by one who knew her," (a vindication of her ladyship) Dancing among the Germans; "Song on the Hudson;" Novice taking the Veil; "Stick to the Counter," &c.; No. 3 of "The White Room" is very good—three dollars a year.—The Lowell Offering is one dollar. *Allen's History of Europe*, No. 6 of Harper's cheap republication, is also received from the above.

From the Cincinnati Republican.

HENRY A. WISE TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.
We occupy a large portion of our paper to-day with the address of Mr. Wise. Marshall Ney, when he was a traitor to France, and an ally to his frequent exposures upon the field of battle, he laid his hand upon his heart and gave the word "fire." We trust the chivalrous Virginian has thrown himself upon the generosity of a brave and free community who will not play the Bourbon and a wiser community has bared his bosom and invoked the blow if he dem it due. He has appealed from the decree of a vindictive Senate to the people—the fountain of honor and office in our free country; he has appealed to Virginia, to sustain him in his efforts to sustain a President, who has had the firmness and patriotism to assert and maintain Virginia principles—the PRINCIPLES OF JEFFERSON.—Will Virginians visit him, for this, with "approach and condemnation?"

SOMETHING NEW.—It is stated in the London Court Journal that among the new things which Sir Henry Pottinger found at Nankin, and sent as presents to the Queen, was a Chinese Head Dress, or Bonnet worn by the ladies of the Court, and different in material from any thing which has before appeared in Europe.

It is made by interweaving the pearl white hair of the Arabian horse, or came, with a new and very beautiful substance, which has all the brilliancy of diamonds, emeralds and amethysts, spun into threads and woven. The effect is as chaste as it is beautiful. The London chemists and manufacturers are trying to imitate it. If they succeed, the Chinese Bonnet will be to bonnets what the cashmere shawl is to shawls.
Old Herbeault, of Paris, who has supplied the ladies of the courts of Europe with their head dresses for the last twenty years, made a journey all the way to London to see it.

New York Correspondence.

NEW YORK, March 22, 1843.

Sympathy for the afflicted—The National Intelligencer and its New York Correspondent—The Tabernacle desecrated—Samuel Patch and Zephaniah Coon, Esqs. Jethro Coffin—Edward Stanley—Gov. Morehead—Brother Fillmore and the rest—The Murder, &c.

It is the attribute of humanity and of mercy, to sympathize with the afflicted; and, I shall exercise it, when I condole and sympathize, most sincerely, with the editors of the National Intelligencer, and their New York Correspondent, whose piety and sensibilities appear to be deeply afflicted, because the Broadway Tabernacle, in this city, was, as they say, "desecrated," by being made the receptacle of the Great Tyler Mass Meeting that was recently held within its walls. From the remonstrances of the editors of the Intelligencer and their correspondent, it would seem that they are of opinion that a building used as a place of religious worship, should not be profaned by having a political assemblage within its pale.

Very well, masters! Your argument may be sound, and your conclusions may be very holy and pious. But, while you complain, you should recollect that the very enormity you deprecate, was not long since perpetrated by your own party.

It was well and truly remarked by that profound and erudite philosopher, Jethro Coffin, Esq., of Nantucket, that "there is as much difference in some folks as there is in any body, and a great many people ain't all alike;" and the sentiment was often and eloquently responded to by my late and lamented friends, Samuel Patch and Zephaniah Coon, Esqs.—commonly called by the "irreverent at Wapping" Zipp Coon; and the "bewaunders of the National Intelligencer" and of their able New York correspondent, satisfy me that the "philosophy" of Messrs. Coffin, Patch, and Coon, should not be sneezed at. Still, as I hold it to be my "bounden duty" to relieve the sufferings of the distressed, and enact the part of a comforter, I beg leave to inform my pious friends of the Intelligencer that, if the Broadway Tabernacle has indeed been desecrated, the immaculate Whig party "opened the door," and laid the first stone to the superstructure of the "original sin" of the "Tabernacle desecration."

In the month of September, 1842, a party of Whigs from Washington, living in "Kendall Green," and members of the American Congress, among whom were that pious Saint, Mr. Edward Stanley, of North Carolina, Ex-Governor Morehead, of Kentucky, "Brother" Fillmore, of New York, Leverett Saltonstall, of Massachusetts, Hiram Hunt, and some five and twenty others

"Saints in eroge," arrived in this city, and solicited the Whigs proper and improper, to receive them with a flourish of trumpets, and listen to their defence of, and eulogies on, the action of the Whigs during the "Special session." The call of

"The ruined spendthrift no longer proud," was listened to, and the whole Whig family of the city and county were ordered to be in attendance.—The reception of their brother Whigs, was to be a grand affair; and was to be constructed on a scale commensurate with the dignity of the occasion!!!

And, to add to the magnificence and holiness of the "occasion," the Broadway Tabernacle was hired, and within its walls a band of denagogues—Whigs—ultra Whigs—possessed of all the talent, all the virtue, and all the intelligence of the Union, belched forth the grossest obscenity, and ribaldry, and profanity, mingled with the fumes of something more potent than hard cider, to the ineffable and unutterable disgust of every decent man who witnessed a scene so diabolical. Mr. Edward Stanley, of North Carolina, made what he called a speech, abusive of the President, and interlarded it with "satires" of such outrageous beastliness and profanity, that even his Whig listeners cried out shame, shame, and in the effervescence of their better feelings hissed him!

These facts were registered and published by the Whigs themselves, and it is hoped that the revival of the reminiscence will in some small degree soothe the lacerated feelings of those amiable and worthy gentlemen, who shed tears as big as a Chenango potatoe over the desecration of the Broadway Tabernacle by a Tyler mass meeting.

The Broadway Tabernacle, by the way, is a public building, and like Exeter Hall, London, is let by its proprietor for any and every purpose that is not offensive to the public morals, and is no more a church than the Hall of the United States House of Representatives.